OCTOBER, 1787. THE NUMB. 2994.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1787.

For SALE, by
DANIEL BENEZET,
At his STORE in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

ENGLISH ſheet iron 16, 20 and 24 inches broad, beſt double FF gunpowder in quarter caſks, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs and braſs wire, black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, German ſcythes, ſtraw knives and whetſtones, boxes of quart and pint glaſs tumblers, ſuperfine moreens, corduroys, Leghorn hats, calimancoes, boxes of Dreſden tea-cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, pewter table and tea ſpoons, ſhoe buckles, ſleeve buttons, pins, needles, double ſcrew gimblets, Dutch looking glaſſes, metal buttons, ſhoemakers knives, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, watch chryſtals, fuſee chains and pendants, brown hempen thread for manufacturers, bar iron by the ton, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to LET, a very large, commodious, Brick STORE, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, ſuitable for a wholeſale grocer, dry good merchant, or for a vendue ſtore. October 16. 2 m.

Juſt Imported, by the Pigou, Harmony *and* John,
And for SALE on REASONABLE TERMS by
William & John Sitgreaves,
At their STORE in Front, below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

KENDAL cottons, roſe and duffil blankets, rugs and coverlids, coatings and bearſkins, halfthicks, plains and fearnoughts, low priced broadcloths, baize, flannels, linceys and ſwanſkins, moreens, calimancoes, jeans and durants, ſhalloons & camblets, plain and corded wildbores, cotton and worſted ſattinets, hair and worſted pluſh, plain and printed velvets, corduroys, elliot cords, royal ribs, thickſets & honeycombs, ſtriped & check cotton furniture, bed bunts and ticking, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and ravens duck, Iriſh & Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown hollands, turkey ſtripe, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all kinds, printed cottons and calicoes, cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, cyprus & net gauze, Manchester gown patterns, ſarſnets, modes, pelongs, ſattins and luteſtrings, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, writing paper, playing cards, pins, needles, thread, cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO Pewter aſſorted in caſks, guns, powder and ſhot, beſt Crowley ſteel, nails, tin, window glaſs, frying-pans, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c. &c. 6 w.

The partnerſhip of Roſs & Vaughan,

HAVING expired; all thoſe who have any demands againſt the houſe, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber; and ſuch as are indebted are requeſted to pay their ballances to him without delay.---

HE HAS FOR SALE,
The brig Adriana, burthen 2000 barrels.
The ſhip Henrietta, burthen 3000 barrels.
They are fine veſſels and ready to take in cargoes.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
Fyal and Madeira wine,
A few caſes very *choice Claret*,
A variety of French wines,
Iriſh linen 7-8 and 4 quarers wide,
Sheetings and oznabrigs.

Oct. 10, 1787. 6 w. JOHN VAUGHAN.

Juſt IMPORTED, and for SALE, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK and WATCH Maker,
Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and jewelled horizontal watches; capped and other warranted ditto; eight day and 30 hour clocks; enamelled moon and plain arch clock faces; large and ſmall vizes; caſt braſs and ſlit pinions; a general aſſortment of files; ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers; oil-ſtones; poliſhing ditto; black wax; cutting nippers; large and ſmall plyers; and a number of other tools and materials, too tedious to mention.

He has on hand an elegant gold ſeconds watch. New and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 30th of this inſtant, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and two tracts of land, containing 66 acres or there abouts, ſituate, lying and being in Limerick townſhip; bounded by lands of George Campbell, Eſq; and others. Late the eſtate of Samuel Stetler, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by
ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schleſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 41 acres and 112 perches, ſituate, lying and being in Whitpain townſhip; bounded by lands of Peter Biſbing, Catherine Singers and others. Late the eſtate of Patrick Megargel, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by
ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by George Schleſſer, Robert Smith and Rowland Evans, Eſqrs. Truſtees of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage and tract of land, containing 25 acres and a half, ſituate, lying and being in Upper-Dublin townſhip; bounded by lands of Hugh Burks, John Burks and others. Late the eſtate of Edward M'Vaugh, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by
ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, October 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept, to me directed, by David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one meſſuage and 141 acres or thereabouts, ſituate, lying and being in New-Hanover townſhip; bounded by lands of Iſaac Miller, David Jones and others. Late the eſtate of Valentine Sivell, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by
ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On the 6th day of November next, in Marlborough townſhip, in the county of Montgomery,

ALL the real eſtate of Conrad Zimmerman, late deceaſed, conſiſting in three tracts of Land, adjoining each other; the firſt tract containing 125 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, ſituate 37 miles from Philadelphia, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other buildings, and convenient for a tavern, being ſituate on a road leading to Philadelphia, hath a fine orchard, a good well, and is well provided with timber, the remainder being clear upland and meadow. The ſecond tract contains 91 acres, 125 perches and allowance, hath a good dwelling-houſe and barn, with an orchard, cleared land, and ſufficient timber. The third contains about 14 acres and allowance, moſtly clear upland, and the remainder woodland. The ſaid tracts may be ſold jointly or ſeparate, being all patented land, and a lawful title can be given for it; a good part of the perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed will be ſold the ſame day on the premiſes. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the morning. Any perſon inclining to view or purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the ſubſcribers, who will give good attendance at the place and time appointed.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN,)
MATTHIAS SHEIFFELY,) Adminiſtrators.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,
On the premiſes, on the 8th day of next month, at one o'clock, P. M.

A PLANTATION, Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, in Wrightſtown, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown. The plantation contains 250 acres, 18 whereof meadow, the remainder good plow and timber land. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 4 rooms on each floor, ſtone kitchen, a well of good water, barn and cow houſe. The griſt-mill an over-ſhot, on a large ſtream, two pair of ſtones, one a burr running on a country ſtone, a rolling ſcreen, and 3 boulting cloths almoſt new; alſo a new dwelling-houſe near the griſt-mill. The mills having lately been rebuilt and repaired are in good order for buſineſs, and may be entered on in the ſpring. The whole may be ſeen at any time by applying to the tenants, and the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, October 6, 1787.

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 18th of laſt month, a likely bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſhod all round, had, when he came there, a rag about one leg. He has been advertiſed in the neighbourhood, but no owner appeared.

Ninth mo. 22d, 1787. † THOMAS WILKINSON.

JOHN SHIELDS,
In Second-ſtreet, the ſixth door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, (the ſtore formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine) hath imported in the JOHN, Captain Huxley, &c.

A variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the Seaſon,
Which are now opening, and will be ſold low for Caſh or a ſhort Credit.

And among them are the following Articles:
LOW priced Indian blanketing, coatings and naps,
Spotted ſwanſkins and ermines,
A variety of Scotch knit and other hoſiery,
Blue and white baizes, white and other flannels,
Velverets, velvets and denims,
Corduroys, elliots, queens, Congreſs and kings cords,
Coloured threads, ſcarſe twiſt, bindings and galloons,
Fuſtians, beavers, ſpotted and figured velvets,
Iriſh linens and checks of all widths,
A variety of cutlery, buckles, and buttons,
Felt hats by the caſe or dozen,
Mens ſtocking breeches pieces, black and coloured, &c.
A compleat aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned metal buttons, as uſual.

*** That compleat retail ſhop, with the houſe, at the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, to be Let, and may be entered on immediately.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, and Jacob Ruſh, Eſquires, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty ſeven, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and Niſi Prius, on the 22d day of October inſtant. Notice is hereby given to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners and conſtables, within the county of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper perſons, with their records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done. And alſo thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners, who are or ſhall be in the gaol of ſaid county, are to be then and there to proſecute againſt them, as ſhall be juſt. Dated at Newtown, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1787, and in the twelfth year of American Independence.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Oxford Townſhip, September 21, 1787.

Will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, in the Court-houſe of Carliſle, on the 24th of October, 1787, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A TRACT of unimproved patented LAND, containing 256 acres and an half, in Barree townſhip, Bedford county, and State of Pennſylvania; the above tract is excellent land, and well watered and timbered. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcribers, executors and guardians of the eſtate of WILLIAM WILSON, deceaſed, at or any time before the day of ſale.

JAMES THOMPSON, Executor,
MARY THOMPSON, Executrix.
ARTHUR ANDREWS,)
JOHN WALLACE.) Guardians.

Manington townſhip, Salem county, Sept. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS Margaret, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from his bed and board without juſt cauſe: This is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. WOOD BISHOP.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Thurſday, the 31ſt day of November next, on the premiſes (if not ſold before at private ſale,)

A VALUABLE Plantation, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, and county of Cheſter, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, containing 46 acres; there is on ſaid farm, a good two ſtory Log Houſe, a thriving young Orchard of about 100 apple trees juſt beginning to bear, ſeveral excellent ſprings near the houſe, a never failing ſtream of water paſſing through the middle of it, ſeveral acres of meadow, part watered, and more may be made, the arable land good, a part being lately cleared, the Timber exceeding good, the title indiſputable. The terms will be made known, on the day of ſale, by

October 1, 1787. ISAAC KIRK.

Juſt imported by
WILLIAM CRAIG,
In the ſhip Harmony, Captain Willet, from London, and other veſſels from England, and to be ſold at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh ditto, white and brown ravens duck, dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, oznabrigs and ticklenburghs, brown and ſtriped tickens, buckrams, checks, brown fileſias, cambricks and lawns, gauſes, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joans ſpinning, Moreens, hairbines, camblets, durants, rattinets, worſted double and ſingle damaſks, printed cottons, and callicoes, muſlins, ſtriped wild boars, callimancoes, crapes, fans, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and mohair, cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, coloured and Scotch threads, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India Bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, check ditto, red and white flannels, corduroys, fuſtians, broad cloths, coatings, ſattin ribbons, bobbings, twilled tapes, ſhovels and ſpades, frying pans, 3d and 4d nails, flat irons, powder and ſhot, red lead, braſs kettles, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſaddlers webb.

Likewiſe, upland and meadow hay. To be Let or Sold, 12 acres of meadow, on Tinicum iſland. †

WILLIAM SANSOM,
HAS for Sale, at his STORE on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, three doors below Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the George Tavern,---A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable for the ſeaſon, part of which are juſt opened, and will be diſpoſed of upon reaſonable terms.----Likewiſe
Red Lead, Silver Watches, Window-glaſs, and Sixpenny Nails. 6 w.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 17th of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the one equal, undivided moiety or half part in and to a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, beginning at a hickory tree marked at a corner of his fence, on the eaſt ſide of the great road in the line of his plantation, and that of Tench Francis, and from thence running eaſt-ſouth-eaſt along the ſaid line unto the lower or weſterly line of Deborah Johnſton's land, to a white oak marked for a corner, and thence running along the line aforeſaid and ſoutherly, and from thence to continue in the ſame courſe on a ſtraight line unto a ſmall ſapling white oak marked for a corner, and from thence to the poſt and rail fence ſtanding on the north ſide of his meadow, and from thence along the ſaid fence of the ſaid meadow ſo far as it goes, and then to continue in the ſame courſe in a direct line to the eaſt ſide of Wiſſahickon road to a white oak poſt ſet up for a corner, and from thence along the ſaid road to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres or thereabouts. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Hood, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1787.

Philadelphia, September 29, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of (the late province, now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a certain lot or Ground, lying on Germantown main ſtreet, containing in front 80 feet, and in depth 780 feet, and is bounded towards the eaſt with ſaid ſtreet, to the ſouth with Joſeph Shippen's houſe and lot, towards the weſt with Green-ſtreet, and towards the northweſt by Joſeph Shippen's lot. Taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Shippen, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

STERLING & NORCROSS,
MERCHANTS, IN BURLINGTON,
Having this day, by mutual conſent, diſſolved their Partnerſhip in Trade,

REQUEST all perſons indebted to them, eſpecially thoſe of a long ſtanding, on bond, bill, note or book account, to call and ſettle their reſpective ballances, to prevent trouble. And every perſon having any juſt demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts for liquidation and payment, to

Sept. 4. 1787. §4w JAMES STERLING.

BE it known to all men by theſe preſents, greeting, that whereas Richard Richards, now of the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, millwright, for value received, did aſſign, and legally execute under hand and ſeal, a certain bond of one hundred pounds, dated the the 8th day of March, A. D. 1784, and payable in gold or ſilver money on the 1ſt day of May, A. D. 1787, next enſuing, unto a certain John Haus, of the townſhip of Vincent, in the county and ſtate aforeſaid, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, the which ſum is fully, juſtly, amply and equitably paid him by the aboveſaid Richards. And as the ſaid Haus after payment poſitively refuſed the delivery of my bond to me when demanded, I therefore ſuſpect him to be vicious enough to uſe his utmoſt means to barter and aſſign the ſame over to ſomebody or other. For which reaſon I do hereby forewarn all manner of perſons watſoever, againſt accepting any aſſignment of the ſaid bond, at their peril, &c. ¶

September 20, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 17.*

The following is the substance of Mr. WILSON's *Speech on the principles of the Fœderal Constitution, delivered on Saturday, the 6th instant, at the State-House.*

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens,

HAVING received the honor of an appointment to represent you in the late convention, it is, perhaps, my duty to comply with the request of many gentlemen whose characters and judgments I sincerely respect, and who have urged, that this would be a proper occasion to lay before you any information which will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the constitution, that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a disquisition; but the insidious attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made to pervert and destroy the new plan, induce me the more readily to engage in its defence; and the impressions of four months constant attention to the subject have not been so easily effaced, as to leave me without an answer to the objections which have been raised.

It will be proper however, before I enter into the refutation of the charges that are alledged, to mark the leading discrimination between the state constitutions, and the constitution of the United States. When the people established the powers of legislation under their separate governments, they invested their representatives with every right and authority which they did not in explicit terms reserve; and therefore, upon every question respecting the jurisdiction of the House of Assembly, if the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and complete. But in delegating fœderal powers, another criterion was necessarily introduced, and the congressional authority is to be collected, not from tacit implication, but from the positive grant expressed in the instrument of union. Hence it is evident, that in the former case every thing which is not reserved is given, but in the latter the reverse of the proposition prevails, and every thing which is not given is reserved. This distinction being recognized, will furnish an answer to those who think the omission of a bill of rights a defect in the proposed constitution; for it would have been superfluous and absurd to have stipulated with a fœderal body of our own creation, that we should enjoy those privileges, of which we are not divested either by the intention or the act, that has brought that body into existence. For instance, the liberty of the press, which has been a copious source of declamation and opposition, what controul can proceed from the fœderal government to shackle or destroy that sacred palladium of national freedom? If, indeed, a power similar to that which has been granted for the regulation of commerce, had been granted to regulate literary publications, it would have been as necessary to stipulate that the liberty of the press should be preserved inviolate, as that the impost should be general in its operation. With respect likewise to the particular district of ten miles, which is to be made the seat of fœderal government, it will undoubtedly be proper to observe this salutary precaution, as there the legislative power will be exclusively lodged in the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the convention, for it must naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately interested will, and ought to be parties; and there is no reason to suspect that so popular a privilege will in that case be neglected. In truth then, the proposed system possesses no influence whatever upon the press, and it would have been merely nugatory to have introduced a formal declaration upon the subject—nay, that very declaration might have been construed to imply that some degree of power was given, since we undertook to define its extent.

Another objection that has been fabricated against the new constitution is expressed in this disingenuous form—"the trial by jury is abolished in civil cases." I must be excused, my fellow citizens, if, upon this point, I take advantage of my professional experience to detect the futility of the assertion. Let it be remembered then, that the business of the fœderal convention was not local, but general; not limited to the views and establishments of a single state, but co-extensive with the continent, and comprehending the views and establishments of thirteen independent sovereignties. When, therefore, this subject was in discussion, we were involved in difficulties which pressed on all sides, and no precedent could be discovered to direct our course. The cases open to a trial by jury differed in the different states, it was therefore impracticable on that ground to have made a general rule. The want of uniformity would have rendered any reference to the practice of the states idle and useless; and it could not, with any propriety, be said, that "the trial by jury shall be as heretofore," since there has never existed any fœderal system of jurisprudence to which the declaration could relate. Besides, it is not in all cases that the trial by jury is adopted in civil questions, for causes depending in courts of admiralty, such as relate to maritime captures, and such as are agitated in courts of equity, do not require the intervention of that tribunal. How then was the discrimination to be drawn? The convention found the task too difficult for them, and they left the business as it stands, in the fullest confidence that no danger could possibly ensue, since the proceedings of the supreme court are to be regulated by the congress, which is a faithful representation of the people; and the oppression of government is effectually barred, by declaring that in all criminal cases the trial by jury shall be preserved.

This constitution, it has been further urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in time of peace.—This has been a topic of popular declamation; and yet I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength in a season of the most profound tranquility. Nor is it a novelty with us, for, under the present articles of confederation, congress certainly possesses this reprobated power, and the exercise of that power is proved at this moment by her cantonments along the banks of the Ohio. But what would be our national situation were it otherwise? Every principle of policy must be subverted, and the government must declare war, before they are prepared to carry it on. Whatever may be the provocation, however important the object in view, and however necessary dispatch and secrecy may be, still the declaration must precede the preparation, and the enemy will be informed of your intention, not only before you are equipped for an attack, but even before you are fortified for a defence. The consequence is too obvious to require any further delineation, and no man, who regards the dignity and safety of his country, can deny the necessity of a militray force, under the controul and with the restrictions which the new constitution provides.

Perhaps there never was a charge made with less reason, than that which predicts the institution of a baneful aristocracy in the fœderal senate. This body branches into two characters, the one legislative and the other executive. In its legislative character it can effect no purpose, without the co-operation of the house of representatives, and in its executive character, it can accomplish no object without the concurrence of the president. Thus fettered, I do not know any act which the senate can of itself perform, and such dependence necessarily precludes every idea of influence and superiority. But I will confess, that in the organization of this body a compromise between contending interests is discernable; and when we reflect how various are the laws, commerce, habits, population, and extent of the confederated states, this evidence of mutual concession and accommodation ought rather to command a generous applause, than to excite jealousy and reproach. For my part, my admiration can only be equalled by my astonishment, in beholding so perfect a system formed from such heterogeneous materials.

The next accusation I shall consider, is that which represents the fœderal constitution as not only calculated, but designedly framed, to reduce the state governments to mere corporations, and eventually to annihilate them. Those who have employed the term corporation upon this occasion, are not perhaps aware of its extent. In common parlance, indeed, it is generally applied to petty associations for the ease and convenience of a few individuals; but in its enlarged sense, it will comprehend the government of Pennsylvania, the existing union of the states, and even this projected system is nothing more than a formal act of incorporation. But upon what pretence can it be alledged that it was designed to annihilate the state governments? For I will undertake to prove, that upon their existence depends the existence of the fœderal plan. For this purpose, permit me to call your attention to the manner in which the President, Senate, and House of Representatives, are proposed to be appointed. The President it to be chosen by electors, nominated in such manner as the legislature of each state may direct; so that if there is no legislature, there can be no electors, and consequently the office of President cannot be supplied. The Senate is to be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature; and therefore, if there is no legislature, there can be no Senate. The House of Representatives, is to be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature,—unless, therefore, there is a state legislature, that qualification cannot be ascertained, and the popular branch of the fœderal constitution must likewise be extinct. From this view, then, it is evidently absurd to suppose that the annihilation of the separate governments will result from their union; or, that having that intention, the authors of the new system would have bound their connection with such indissoluble ties. Let me here advert to an arrangement highly advantageous, for you will perceive, without prejudice to the powers of the legislature in the election of Senators, the people at large will acquire an additional privilege in returning members to the House of Representatives—whereas, by the present confederation, it is the legislature alone that appoints the delegates to Congress.

The power of direct taxation has likewise been treated as an improper delegation to the fœderal government; but when we consider it as the duty of that body to provide for the national safety, to support the dignity of the union, and to discharge the debts contracted upon the collective faith of the states for their common benefit, it must be acknowledged, that those upon whom such important obligations are imposed, ought in justice and in policy to possess every means requisite for a faithful performance of their trust. But why should we be alarmed with visionary evils? I will venture to predict, that the great revenue of the United States must, and always will be raised by impost, for, being at once less obnoxious, and more productive, the interest of the government will be best promoted by the accommodation of the people. Still, however, the objects of direct taxation should be within reach in all cases of emergency; and there is no more reason to apprehend oppression in the mode of collecting a revenue from this resource, than in the form of an impost, which, by universal assent, is left to the authority of the fœderal government. In either case, the force of civil institutions will be adequate to the purpose; and the dread of military violence, which has been assiduously disseminated, must eventually prove the mere effusion of a wild imagination, or a factious spirit. But the salutary consequences that must flow from thus enabling the government to receive and support the credit of the union, will afford another answer to the objections upon this ground. The state of Pennsylvania particularly, which has encumbered itself with the assumption of a great proportion of the public debt, will derive considerable relief and advantage; for, as it was the imbecility of the present confederation which gave rise to the funding law, that law must naturally expire, when a competent and energetic fœderal system shall be substituted—the state will then be discharged from an extraordinary burthen, and the national creditor will find it to be his interest to return to his original security.

After all, my fellow-citizens, it is neither extraordinary or unexpected, that the constitution offered to your consideration should meet with opposition. It is the nature of man to pursue his own interest, in preference to the public good; and I do not mean to make any personal reflections, when I add, that it is the interest of a very numerous, powerful, and respectable body to counteract and destroy the excellent work produced by the late convention. All the officers of government, and all the appointments for the administration of justice and the collection of the public revenue, which are transfered from the individual to the aggregate sovereignty of the states, will necessarily turn the stream of influence and emolument into a new channel. Every person therefore, who either enjoys, or expects to enjoy, a place of profit under the present establishment, will object to the proposed innovation; not, in truth, because it is injurious to the liberties of his country, but because it affects his schemes of wealth and consequence. I will confess, indeed, that I am not a blind admirer of this plan of government, and that there are some parts of it, which, if my wish had prevailed, would certainly have been altered. But, when I reflect how widely men differ in their opinions, and that every man (and the observation applies likewise to every state) has an equal pretension to assert his own, I am satisfied that any thing nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished. If there are errors, it should be remembered, that the seeds of reformation are sown in the work itself, and the concurrence of two thirds of the Congress may at any time introduce alterations and amendments. Regarding it then, in every point of view, with a candid and disinterested mind, I am bold to assert, that it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world.

Mr. Wilson's speech was frequently interrupted with loud and unanimous testimonies of approbation, and the applause which was reiterated at the conclusion evinced the general sense of its excellency, and the conviction which it had impressed upon every mind.

Doctor Rush then addressed the meeting in an elegant and pathetic style, describing our present calamitous situation, and enumerating the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the new system of fœderal government. The advancement of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, the encouragement of emigration, the abolition of paper money, the annihilation of party, and the prevention of war, were ingeniously considered as the necessary consequences of that event. The Doctor concluded with an emphatic declaration, that "were this the last moment of his existence, his dying request and injunction to his fellow-citizens would be, to accept and support the offered constitution."

To the FREEMEN of PENNSYLVANIA.

AT this important period, on which the existance of America as a people depends, one of the people begs leave to lay before them, in a dispassionate and cool manner, some facts, which may tend to illustrate to them their true interest, and repel the poison which the late dissenters from the House of Assembly, in their infidious and inflammatory address, have endeavoured to infect them with.

It is not now a question between those who have distracted the state by the names of Republican and Constitutionalist, which calls for your attention; it is a subject of far greater magnitude, involving in it not the fate of this state alone, but of all America. A constitution is offered to the people of the United States by their delegates in convention. On the awful *fiat* of the people of America does this constitution now depend. This convention, composed of the most celebrated characters, the collected wisdom of America, have appealed to you to judge of their proceedings. Suffer not yourselves then to be carried by the artful and designing declaration of sixteen men, whose names are recorded for a disgraceful abandonment of you, their constituents. The confederation was formed in a hasty manner, at a time of danger and distress. It was calculated for the moment when a war raged in our country. It was not calculated for civil purposes, nor for times of peace, and these states were only kept together by a sense of common danger. But the moment peace was established, and that sense of common danger was extinct, it was found inadequate to the government of this extensive country. It wanted that energy which in all governments has been found necessary for the well regulating the people. It exposed us to ruin and distress at home, and disgrace abroad. At the peace, the United States were esteemed, revered and dreaded by foreign nations. America held a most elevated rank among the powers of the earth; but how are the mighty fallen! disgraced have we rendered ourselves abroad, and ruined at home. Bankrupt merchants, poor mechanics, and distressed farmers, are the effects of the weakness of the confederation. America saw it, and assembled those amongst her sons celebrated for wisdom and a knowledge of government; and she has not been disappointed in her representatives. That assembly has produced a work which immortalizes its fame, which will, if ambition and envy suffer it to be adopted by us, raise us to that station which America should hold among the nations of Europe.

The people of Pennsylvania, in general, are composed of men of three occupations, the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic; the interests of these three are intimately blended together. A government then, which will be conducive to their happiness, and best promote their interest, is the government which these people should adopt. The constitution now presented to them is such a one. Every person must long since have discovered the necessity of placing the exclusive power of regulating the commerce of America in the same body; without this, it is impossible to regulate their trade. The same imposts, duties and customs must equally prevail over the whole; for no one state can carry into effect their impost laws—a neighbouring state could always prevent it—no state could effectually encourage their manufactories—there can be no navigation act—whence comes it that the trade of this state, which abounds with materials for ship-building, is carried on in foreign bottoms? whence comes it that shoes, boots, made up clothes, hats, nails, sheet iron, hinges, and all other utensils of iron, are of British manufactory? whence comes it that Spain can regulate our flour market? These evils proceed from a want of one supreme controuling power in these states. They will be all done away, by adopting the present form of government. It will have energy and power to regulate your trade and commerce, to enforce the execution of your imposts, duties and customs. Instead of the trade of this country being carried on in foreign bottoms, our ports will be crowded with our own ships, and we shall become the carriers of Europe. Heavy duties will be laid on all foreign manufactures which can be manufactured in this country, and bounties will be granted on their exportation of our commodities—the manufactories of our country will flourish—our mechanics will lift up their heads, and rise to opulence and wealth. So convinced of this are the mechanics of Philadelphia, that they have petitioned for calling a convention. The farmer is particularly interested in carrying into immediate execution this constitution. Flour, the staple commodity of the state, is become a drug. No brisk market offers for it, and the tiller of the earth is obliged frequently to sell the produce raised by the sweat of his brow for less than the price of his labour. This is not owing to the want of demand abroad, for it is sufficient, but for the want of power at home to regulate our foreign trade. This power once granted, America would be able to regulate her own market, and not receive from any foreign power the small pittance they please to bestow for the staff of life—and America could starve them into a generous price. Lands under the present confederation have fallen since the peace, at least one third, or one half. It surely is a melancholy consideration to the farmer, to think that the independence which he shed his blood for should reduce the value of his estate near one half. However melancholy it may be, experience evinces its truth. No foreigner who has money will venture it in a country which has no fixed government. A stable energetic fœderal constitution will cause property again to rise to its real and true value, and will invite monied men from all the countries of Europe. Yet to such a constitution, so fraught with blessings to our distressed country, have our worthy representatives set themselves in battle array, and have come forth in a public address, armed with the weapons of hypocrisy and palpable falsehood; and fearing to trust the people with a candid enquiry and discussion, have endeavoured to strangle the infant in its birth, by opposing the calling of a convention, on pretexts the most idle and false that can be imagined. The assertion as to the house not having received official accounts from Congress is false, for an official account most assuredly had arrived, and was communicated to them, not at the time of the first debate, but after the adjournment of the house on that evening—that account too under the hand of the secretary of Congress to the speaker of the assembly. The house had not dissolved, and business of importance required their attendance—several bills were

lying on the table, which had been agreed to, and waited for the houſe to paſs them into laws. Their duty, their oaths, called on them to attend. They ſhould, if they thought the calling of a convention improper, have ſtood in their places and oppoſed it. They ſhould have attended, and entered a proteſt againſt it. This was the mode pointed out by the conſtitution. Their abſenting themſelves was a deſertion of their truſt, a betraying of their conſtituents, and of miſchievous conſequences to the ſtate, as it directly tends to a diſſolution of all government.

How abſurd it is to ſay, that they had not received official information from Congreſs. Where was ſuch information to be attained? not in the houſe of Major Boyd, nor from the Major's hands---not in the public ſtreets---but in the ſtate houſe, and from the Speaker. They knew ſuch information was in the houſe, they knew the Speaker was in poſſeſſion of it, for he had ſhewn it to them. One here is at a loſs what moſt to be ſurprifed at, the impudence of the falſhood, or inſult offered the underſtanding of the people. The complaint of the ſhortneſs of the time, and the neceſſity of conſulting the people, is idle. The houſe were not to determine whether Pennſylvania approved of the conſtitution or not. All the power the aſſembly were poſſeſſed of, was, to call a convention of the people to conſider of the conſtitution. In oppoſing this, they have attempted to take away from the people the power of judging and determining for themſelves. Their language amounts to this---we are better judges what ſuits the people than they are---we are acquainted with government---we think this a bad form, and will not even ſubmit it to the people; and yet theſe are the men who talk of their great regard to your intereſt, their love of liberty and the conſtitution. There is one good advice given you in the addreſs, "read the federal conſtitution;" and when it is read, I am convinced every diſpaſſionate man will pronounce that it is not liable to any of the objections its enemies have raiſed. It is affirmed that the deputies from this ſtate had not power to recommend to the people, under their appointment, a new conſtitution. The deputies from this ſtate were empowered, they had power to make ſuch *alterations* and *further proviſions as may be neceſſary to render the Federal Government fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union.* Had objections ſuch as theſe prevailed, America never would have had a Congreſs, nor had America been independent. Alterations in government are always made by the people. It is ſaid, that this conſtitution will annihilate the ſtate government. On what ſection of the conſtitution do theſe men ground this aſſertion. It breathes nothing like it---it interferes not with the internal government of any ſtate---it ſupports and adds a dignity to every government in the United States. They complain of the power granted to Congreſs of levying taxes. This is a power without which no government can exiſt. Finance is the very nerve of government, and unleſs Congreſs have power to effect the collection of the taxes, the power of aſſeſſing and recommending their collection is a ſhadow.

When Congreſs, at the concluſion of the war, recommended a duty of five per cent. the triffling ſtate of Rhode Iſland, whoſe extent is not greater than one of our counties, refuſed their acquieſcence, and this prevented a meaſure moſt beneficial to theſe ſtates, and by which a great part of the federal debt would have been diſcharged. It is moſt ſhameful to ſay, that this tax will be collected by ſoldiers. The power is not given to a foreign prince, but to a Congreſs, choſen by the people. Pennſylvania, which has been always highly federal, has ſuffered by the want of this power---ſhe has ever been moſt forward in complying with the requiſitions of Congreſs, whilſt other ſtates have hung back, preferring the intereſt of their particular ſtate to that of the Union. The taxes fall heavy on the landed men of this ſtate. A general impoſt throughout the ſtates will lighten their burthen, and the greater part of our taxes will be paid by duties on foreign manufactures and the luxuries of life. This government will not be attended with greater expence than the preſent Congreſs---for under this conſtitution they do not ſit perpetually, as the Congreſs now do. The freedom of the preſs and trials by jury are not infringed on. The conſtitution is ſilent, and with propriety too, on theſe and every other ſubject relative to the internal government of the ſtates.---These are ſecured by the different ſtate conſtitutions. I repeat again, that the fœderal conſtitution does not interfere with theſe matters. Their power is defined and limited by the 8th ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution, and they have not power to take away the freedom of the preſs, nor can they interfere in the ſmalleſt degree with the judiciary of any one of the ſtates. It is eſſentially neceſſary that the judiciary of the United States ſhould have an appellate juriſdiction both in law and fact, in caſes of diſputes between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate, and between citizens of different ſtates. This could not have been done under the old confederation, but by an application to Congreſs for a fœderal court, the expence of which was borne by the party who was caſt, and amounted to 5000l. No man, under theſe circumſtances, would riſk an appeal, though his property had been unjuſtly taken from him by a prejudice ſo natural to inhabitants of the ſame ſtate. It is ſaid that this conſtitution was diſapproved by three perſons, and that they refuſed ſigning it. However reſpectable their names may be, they cannot certainly be placed in competition with thoſe of a Waſhington, a Livingſton, a Franklin, a Maddiſon, a Rutledge, and a Rufus King; and one of thoſe who refuſed to ſign has been notoriouſly ill diſpoſed to any fœderal government. It was unanimouſly approved and ſigned by all the ſtates preſent---and the only matter of ſurprize is, that in ſo large a body only three individuals diſſented from it. Such an inſtance of unanimity upon a great national object can ſcarcely be paralelled in any country, and can only be aſcribed to the influence of that BEING, in whoſe hands are the hearts and underſtandings of all men. The government which is offered to you is truly republican, and unites compleat vigour and the moſt perfect freedom; for the people have the election of the repreſentatives in Congreſs, the legiſlature the appointment of the ſenate, and the people the choice of electors for electing a preſident---and in the houſe of repreſentatives muſt all money bills originate.

It is the privilege of every citizen to deliver with freedom his ſentiments, and the duty of every lover of truth to detect falſehood. Theſe are the motives which have induced me to endeavour to undeceive you, to ſtate the truth, and guard you againſt deſigning ambition: And ſhould my feeble voice be heard amidſt the noiſe of party, and incline my countrymen to judge with coolneſs and impartiality----ſhould it prevail againſt the loud brawls of diſſimulation and untruth----it will afford the moſt pleaſing ſenſations the human mind is capable of, as it will preſerve this country from the dreadful conſequences of rejecting a conſtitution, which alone can free them from confuſion, anarchy, diſtreſs and ruin. Let us accept with gratitude the conſtitution offered to us, and make a fair trial of it. It is not unchangeable. If upon experiment it is found not to anſwer the end of all government (the happineſs of the people) it can be altered---for two thirds of the legiſlatures of the ſtates can effect this change.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

AS a concluſive anſwer to the fallacious reaſoning of thoſe placemen-ſcribblers, who have preſumed not only to arraign that invaluable frame of government, the fœderal conſtitution, but to attack and defame the venerable names of Waſhington and Franklin, be pleaſed, Meſſrs. Printers, to inſert this ſingle obſervation.

As in the ſtate governments, all powers which have not been expreſly reſerved by the conſtitutions or declarations of rights, are veſted in the ſeveral legiſlatures, whoſe authority is thereby rendered ſupreme---ſo the direct reverſe of this propoſition applies to the government of the United States, as fixed and limited by the fœderal conſtitution, and no one power or authority, whatever, can be exerciſed by the Congreſs, which is not expreſly granted by the conſtitution.

Where, then, is the ground on which that abominable falſhood is built (publiſhed, among others, in the Independent Gazetteer of the 6th inſtant) which charges the fœderal conſtitution with aboliſhing the liberty of the preſs?

How deſpicable muſt the cauſe of that oppoſition be, which has recourſe to ſuch means to effect its purpoſe!---How unworthy to be ſtyled the advocates of freedom are thoſe men, whoſe arguments are founded in ſuch baſe falſhood, and whoſe only motive to ſuch unworthy conduct muſt be the influence of foreign gold, or, if poſſible, the ſtill baſer intention of betraying their country into anarchy, that they may either retain their preſent unmerited ſtations, or riſe upon her ruins. Let them beware---the vengeance of an injured people will not ſleep for ever---and, whether native or foreigner, when rouſed, they will feel its force.---Abuſed forbearance will be followed by

AVENGING JUSTICE.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the borough of Carliſle, in the county of Cumberland, convened at the Court-Houſe, Major General JOHN ARMSTRONG was unanimouſly choſen Chairman.

THE buſineſs of the meeting was opened by Colonel Magaw, and the conſtitution of the United States, formed by the late convention, was read; and the following reſolutions unanimouſly entered into:

Reſolved, That the ſaid conſtitution is moſt warmly approved of by this meeting, and that this meeting entertain the higheſt ſenſe of the public virtue and patriotiſm of the majority of the houſe of aſſembly, in calling immediately a convention of this ſtate, in purſuance of the recommendation of the Fœderal Convention.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the withdrawing or abſenting of a member of aſſembly, in order to defeat any reſolution or act of the legiſlature, is an offence moſt deſtructive to good government, and the happineſs and true intereſt of the ſtate. And that any member who is guilty of ſuch deſertion and breach of truſt, is unworthy of the confidence of the people, and unfit to repreſent them.

A committee was unanimouſly choſen to form a ticket for a councillor and repreſentatives of this county for the enſuing year.

By the unanimous order of the meeting,

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

We can aſſure the public that the meeting was the moſt large and reſpectable that has been in this place ſince the declaration of Independence, and that the greateſt unanimity and concord prevailed amongſt the people. This has inſpired the true lovers of their country with the hope that here party ſpirit is extinct.

Carliſle, October 3d, 1787.

The following Gentlemen are returned, to ſerve in Aſſembly, &c. for the enſuing Year, viz.

For the city of PHILADELPHIA. *Aſſembly.* William Will, Thomas Fitzſimons, George Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis.

Street Commiſſioners. Iſaac Jones, Iſrael Hallowell.

Wardens. John Wharton, William Hall.

For the county of PHILADELPHIA. *Aſſembly.* Thomas Mifflin, George Logan, John Salter, William Robinſon, jun. Richard Peters.

Sheriffs. Joſeph Cowperthwait, James Aſh.

Coroners. John Leacock, John Knight.

County Commiſſioner. Hugh Roberts.

County of BUCKS. *Aſſembly.* Gerardus Wynkoop, John Chapman, Samuel Foulke, Valentine Upp.

County of CHESTER. *Aſſembly.* Townſend Whelen, James Moore, Samuel Evans, Richard Willing, Robert Ralſton, Richard Thomas.

County of LANCASTER. *Councillor.* George Roſs.

Aſſembly. Alexander Lowrey, Adam Hubley, Joſeph Work, James Clemſon, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins.

County of YORK. *Councillor.* James Edie.

Aſſembly. Michael Smyſer, Joſeph Lilley, David M'Clellan, Thomas Clingan, James Read, William Mitchel.

County of BERKS. *Councillor.* James Read.

Aſſembly. Joſeph Heiſter, Gabriel Heiſter, Charles Biddle, David Davis, Joſeph Sands.

Sheriffs. Jacob Bower, Henry Vanderſlice.

Coroners. Peter Feather, Henry Brown.

Commiſſioner. John Keim.

County of NORTHAMPTON. *Aſſembly.* Peter Trexler, jun. Thomas Mawhorter, Peter Burkhalter, Peter Ealer.

Sheriffs. George Groof, Jonas Hartzel.

County of MONTGOMERY. *Aſſembly.* Jacob Reiff, Robert Lollar, Benjamin Rittenhouſe, Peter Richards.

Sheriffs. Francis Swain, Chriſtopher Dull.

Coroners. Samuel Hires, Henry Sheetz.

It is with great pleaſure we inform our cuſtomers, that from the returns already come to hand of the late elections in this ſtate, there is a large majority of perſons ſtrongly attached to the new Fœderal Conſtitution.

Mr. R. WHITEHILL, who was rejected from a ſeat in the Council by the county of Cumberland, for refuſing to concur in calling a Convention, and for deſerting the Aſſembly, was ſo confident of being returned by his late conſtituents, that he had taken lodgings for himſelf in a private houſe in this city for three years, the term of ſervice in the Council, agreeable to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania.

The rejection of Meſſrs. ANTES and DALE, in the county of Northumberland, was occaſioned by their deſertion of their duty in the Aſſembly. Previous to the election, the following advertiſement was paſted up in all the places of public reſort in the county:

Northumberland, October 1787.

"A handſome reward and reaſonable expences will be paid to any perſon, who will apprehend and bring to juſtice ſeventeen of the members of Aſſembly, lately fled from their duty. There were nineteen in the whole, but, fortunately for themſelves, two of theſe deluded creatures were taken up in the city, and conveyed to the place from whence they came---the remainder are ſcattered to and fro on the earth, being as the ſwine of old poſſeſſed, and had they ran into the Delaware, it would have been well for their country. They are now at large, and with the poiſon of their tongues (if not ſpeedily prevented) will taint the minds of their late conſtituents, as they are ſuffered to go forth as lying prophets to delude and miſguide the unwary ſons of men---Satan like, when he found his kingdom would be curtailed by a Saviour, he even had the effrontery upon the mount to endeavour to ſeduce our Lord himſelf, by offering him all the kingdoms of the world, if he would fall down and worſhip him----and as theſe weak tools of party are of opinion, that, through the effects of the late glorious conſtitution, when it ſhall begin to operate, their adherents will no longer pay that homage to ignorance they have hitherto done, but will join hand in hand with the ever memorable forty-four true-born ſons of America, who are not affected with that green ey'd hell-born jealouſy, that a WASHINGTON and his Colleagues, whoſe intereſt and political ſalvation are inſeparable from ours, would tender a conſtitution to their brethren, fraught with ſuch evils as is by that diabolical junto ſet forth. Alas for it! our government has no mode of puniſhing ſuch miſcreants."

We hear from Virginia, that GEORGE MASON has been treated with every poſſible mark of contempt and neglect, for neglecting to ſign the Fœderal Conſtitution, and that PATRICK HENRY, Eſq; is uſing his influence in the ſtate, in promoting its adoption.

Our accounts from Maryland leave us no room to doubt of the Fœderal Government being adopted almoſt unanimouſly by that ſtate. A few men *of words*----or men *on paper*----and men *for paper*----only object to it.

By a late calculation, it appears that the reduction of the expences of the government of Pennſylvania, by the adoption of the new Fœderal Conſtitution, will amount to 35,000l. a year. A ſum that will nearly pay the intereſt of our whole proportion of the debt of the United States.

A Miniſter of the Goſpel, through the medium of our paper, begs leave to aſk, whether men can be ſerious in regard to the Chriſtian religion, who object to a government that is calculated to promote the glory of GOD, by eſtabliſhing peace, order and juſtice in our country?---and whether it would not be better for ſuch men to renounce the Chriſtian name, and to enter into ſociety with the Shawaneſe or Mohawk Indians, than to attempt to retain the bleſſings of religion and civilization, with their licentious ideas of government.

It is to be hoped (ſays a correſpondent) that the city and counties will avoid chooſing ſuch perſons as are in Council or in the Aſſembly, to repreſent the ſtate in the enſuing CONVENTION. Their *oaths* will interfere with their duty in conſidering the new government, and the ſeſſion of the Convention will by theſe means be greatly prolonged. Beſides, how diſgraceful will it be to a county, to appear ſo barren of ſenſible and fœderal citizens, as to heap two appointments upon the ſame perſons.

We hear that the uniform of the Fœderaliſts in this city is to conſiſt of----CLOTH COVERED BUTTONS, LEATHER POCKETS, AND PLAIN SHIRTS.

Public NOTICE is hereby given

To the FREEMEN of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA,

THAT in obedience to a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, of the 29th day of September laſt, to chooſe ſuitable perſons to ſerve as deputies in a Convention on the Fœderal Conſtitution, a General Election is to be held for the city and county aforeſaid, on Tueſday, the 6th day of November next, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and at the ſeveral places in the ſaid city and county as are fixed by law for holding the elections of Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly; and that ſaid election is to be conducted by the officers who conducted the laſt General Election, and agreeable to the rules and regulations thereof, and at which places the electors of the city and county are to chooſe Five Perſons for the city, and Five Perſons for the county, to ſerve in a State Convention.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1787.

Philadelphia, October 11, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a Plantation or piece of Land, ſituate in the township of Blockley, and county of Philadelphia, containing, by computation, 100 acres; on which are two wooden tenements, a ſtable and other improvements; bounded by lands of Samuel Rhoads, John Hughes and others: Said place lies on Haverford road, 7 miles from the city, and has for ſeveral years been occupied as a public houſe of entertainment, known by the name of the Millſtone Tavern. Taken in execution as the property of William Roberts, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 16, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by Public Vendue, at the houſe of William Leſher, innholder, near the premiſes, at Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the Sixth of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A large two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone kitchen, a tan-yard, and a number of vatts, with a ſtone bark-houſe, currying ſhop, and ſundry other buildings and improvements, with the following lots of Ground thereunto belonging: No. 1. Containing 114 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder, George Kreemer, and King-ſtreet. No. 2. Containing 2 acres and 23 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Snyder and Roxborough-ſtreet. No. 3 Containing 1 acre, 68 perches and 6 feet; bounded by land of Jacob Snyder and others. No. 4. Containing-----126 perches, and 6 tenth parts of a perch, bounding on Germantown Main-ſtreet, and land heretofore Benjamin Shoemaker's. No. 5. Containing------30 perches; bounded by Germantown Main-ſtreet and the laſt deſcribed lot, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging: Taken in execution as late the property of Abraham Jones, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a writ of Venire Facias, under the hands and ſeals of the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee and Jacob Ruſh, Eſqrs. Juſtices aſſigned, appointed and commiſſioned to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made and taken for and concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſaid State are made capital or felonies of death, and all other crimes, injuries and offences whatſoever, as alſo to deliver the goals of the perſons who are or ſhall be committed for the crimes aforeſaid, to the Sheriff of the county of Cheſter directed: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe, who will proſecute or follow againſt any ſuch priſoners, that they be at the Court-houſe in Goſhen, at a court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery, there to be held on the 29th day of this inſtant, then and there to proſecute againſt them as it ſhall be juſt; and that all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, be then and there, in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their ſeveral offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Dated at Cheſter County, the tenth day of October, Anno Domini, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

September 28, 1787.

IN purſuance of an attachment iſſuing out of the Court of Common Pleas for Dauphin county, againſt FREDERICK METZGER, at the ſuit of JOHN NEIPP; and of another attachment iſſuing out of the ſaid Court, againſt the ſaid FREDERICK METZGER and JOSEPH GETTIN, at the ſuit of FREDERICK HEISS; WE, the Auditors appointed by the ſaid Court, do hereby give public notice, that on Thurſday, the firſt day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of GEORGE BOYER, in Sheffer's-town, in the county of Dauphin aforeſaid, a quantity of Broad-cloths, Silks, Callicoes, and a conſiderable quantity of other ſtore goods, too tedious to mention. All attached as the eſtate or eſtates of the aforeſaid Frederick Metzger and Joſeph Gettin, and to be ſold as aforeſaid.

Therefore, all perſons who have any claims or demands againſt the ſaid Frederick Metzger and Joſeph Gettin, are deſired to exhibit the ſame, duly atteſted and authenticated, before the ſaid Auditors, at the town of Lebanon, in the ſaid county, on or before the 15th day of November next.

JOHN THOME,
HENRY SHEFFER,
PHILIP GREENAWALT, jun. } Auditors.

Chester county, September 24, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 18th day of October next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, in the townſhip of Ridley (inn-keeper) a very valuable Plantation, ſituate in ſaid townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſeph Pearſon, aforeſaid, Aaron Morton, and others, containing 88 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Sketchly Morton, and to be ſold, by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Chester county, September 25, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th day of November next, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, a valuable plantation, containing 344 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Richard Peters, James Davis, and others. There is on this plantation an excellent ſaw-mill, with a never failing ſtream of water, alſo ſundry meſſuages. Said farm will be ſold ſeparate or together, for caſh or credit, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Jacob Seigler, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and tract of Land, ſituate in Whitehall townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of Linford Lardner, Eſq; and others, containing 260 acres and 81 perches and the uſual allowance. Taken in execution as the eſtate of George Good, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 30th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and two pieces or parcels of Land, ſituate in Lower Saucon townſhip, Northampton county; one of them bounded by land late of Jacob Weiſs, Michael Hertz and Daniel Heller, and containing 19 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; and the other of them bounded by land of Jacob Gieſſinger, Chriſtian Haup and by ſaid Michael Hertz land, containing 4 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Ummenſetter, and to be ſold, by ‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, September 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of Land, ſituate in Williams townſhip, Northampton county; bounded by land late of William Allen, Eſq; and vacant land, and containing 149 acres and the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Frecker, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 18th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, containing about 70 acres, ſituate in Doyles town, part in New-Britain and part in Warwick townſhip; bounded by lands of Robert Kirkbride, John Fell, Samuel Flack, and others, having thereon three good dwelling-houſes, two of which are built with ſtone, one large ſtore-houſe, where a ſtore hath been kept ſeveral years paſt, a good ſtone ſmith's ſhop, coal-houſe, wheelwright's-ſhop, &c. it being a good ſtand for a ſtore and tradeſman. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, cattle, ſwine, a quantity of hay, a neat family waggon, a ten plate ſtove and pipe, feather beds and bedding, caſe of drawers, tables, chairs, and other articles of houſhold and kitchen furniture, buck-wheat and Indian corn, cyder mill and preſs, a number of empty caſks of different kinds, &c. with a quantity of ſtore goods, viz. glaſs ware of different kinds, delph and queens ware, tin ware, writing paper, remnants of cloth, pluſh and ſilk, iron pots and ſkillets, powder, mens and womens ſhoes, a large quantity of Earthen ware, ſalt, &c. with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The whole taken in execution as the property of Jeſſe Fell and Joſeph Fell, and to be ſold, by

* WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 29th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation, or tract of Land, ſituate in Tinicum townſhip, containing about 193 acres; bounded by lands of William M'Intire, George Bryan, Jacob Culp, James Patterſon, Robert Kennedy, and others, late the property of Nicholas Cuſtard. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 30th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing about 49 acres, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, bounded by lands of Samuel Brackenridge, lands late of John Chapman, Thomas Maffers, and others, late the property of Thomas Craig. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of October next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in Lower Milford townſhip; bounded by lands of David Roberts, Henry Blailer, Mary Clark, Joſeph Philips, and others, containing about 36 acres, late the property of Enoch Roberts. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 1ſt of November next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, and tract or parcel of Land, ſituate in Hilltown townſhip, containing about 46 acres; bounded by lands late of Griffith Owens, Evan Matthias, and others, late the property of Ebenezer Owens. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by

YOUNG & M'CULLOCH,

Corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

The American Spelling Book,

Or, Firſt Part of a GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE of the Engliſh Language.——*Seventh Edition.*

By *NOAH WEBSTER*, Eſquire.

THIS part of the work contains a clear and conciſe explanation of the powers of the Engliſh letters; which is not to be found in any other book of this kind---An abridgement of the rules for accenting words---A new and methodical arrangement of tables---a diſtribution of the ſeveral claſſes of difficult and irregular words into ſeparate tables---An eaſy method for aſcertaining the true pronunciation of words---New tables of proper names of places in America---Eaſy leſſons, and entertaining fables and ſtories---With an introduction to grammar, containing the firſt principles.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

HAVING examined the firſt part of the new Grammatical Inſtitute of the Engliſh Language, publiſhed by Mr. *Noah Webſter*, we are of opinion, that it is far preferable, in the plan and execution, to Dilworth's, or any other ſpelling-book which has been introduced into our ſchools. In theſe, the entire omiſſion of the rules of pronunciation is a capital defect, which very few of the parents, ſchool-maſters or miſtreſſes, employed in teaching children the firſt rudiments, have ſufficient knowledge to ſupply. The uſual manner of throwing together, in the ſame tables and without any marks of diſtinction, words in which the ſame letters are differently pronounced; and the received rules of dividing ſyllables, which are wholly arbitrary and often unnatural, ſeem calculated to puzzle the learner, and miſlead the inſtructor into a vicious pronunciation. Theſe defects and miſtakes are judiciouſly ſupplied in the preſent work, and the various additions are made with ſuch propriety, that we judge this new ſpelling-book will be extremely beneficial for the uſe of ſchools.

Subſcribed by the following gentlemen.

The Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Eſq; Lieut. Gov. Connecticut,
Rev. Ezra Stiles, S. T. D. Preſident of Yale College,
Rev. Eliazur Goodrich, D. D.
Rev. Patrick Allſon, D. D. Maryland,
Hon. Stephen Mix Mitchel, Eſq;
Col. George Wyllys, Secretary of State,
Col. Thomas Seymour, Mayor of the city of Hartford,
Gen. Samuel H. Parſons,
Hon. John Treadwell, Eſq;
Rev. Samuel Hopkins,
Col. Samuel Wyllys,
Ralph Pomeroy, Eſq;
John Trumbull, Eſq;
Rev. Timothy Dwight,
Rev. Eliphalet Steele,
Rev. Nathan Strong,
Rev. Nathan Perkins,
Rev. Joſeph Buckminſter,
Mr. Andrew Law,
Daniel Lyman, Eſq;
Chauncy Goodrich, Eſq;
Joel Barlow, Eſq;

Extract of a letter from Dr. JOSEPH WILLARD, *Preſident of the Univerſity of Cambridge, to the author, dated Cambridge, February* 2, 1784.

SIR,

I Received, ſome time ago, three copies of your Grammatical Inſtitute of the Engliſh Language. I have peruſed it myſelf, and put it into the hands of ſeveral friends for their peruſal. We all concur in the opinion, that it is much ſuperior to Mr. Dilworth's *New Guide*; and that it may be very uſeful in ſchools.

I wiſh you ſucceſs, Sir, in every endeavour to advance uſeful knowledge, and hope, in a particular manner, that your exertions to promote an accurate acquaintance with the Engliſh language among our youth will be attended with the greateſt advantage.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
JOSEPH WILLARD.

Copy of a letter from TAPPING REEVE, *Eſq; formerly one of the Maſters of the College at Princeton, to* John Canfield, *Eſq; dated Litchfield, October* 12, 1782.

SIR,

MR. Webſter has ſhewn me a plan of a new Engliſh Spelling Book and Grammar; informing me that you wiſh to know my opinion reſpecting it. I have peruſed it ſufficiently to form an opinion of the general plan; it appears to be well conceived and judiciouſly executed, and I apprehend would better anſwer the purpoſes of its deſign than any thing I have hitherto ſeen. I think it well deſerves the attention of the public; for, what is of no little importance, the general uſe of it will go very far towards demoliſhing all the odious diſtinctions occaſioned by provincial dialects.

Yours, &c.
TAPPING REEVE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. BENJAMIN WEST, *Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton, to the author, dated Providence, September* 11, 1784.

SIR,

WITH great pleaſure and ſatisfaction I have peruſed your Grammatical Inſtitute of the Engliſh language, and think it the beſt plan for the inſtruction of youth of any that has yet been publiſhed. You may depend upon it, Sir, I ſhall do all in my power to encourage the ſale of it; and if you think my name will be of any weight, you are welcome to make uſe of it.

I am, Sir, with the greateſt ſincerity, your
moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
BENJAMIN WEST.

College at Providence, April 14, 1785.

HAVING examined Mr. Webſter's Grammatical Inſtitute, we embrace this opportunity to expreſs our approbation of a work of ſo much uſe and merit. We think he deſerves the thanks of all his countrymen, who wiſh to write or ſpeak the Engliſh language properly.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Chancellor,
JAMES MANNING, Preſident,
ASHUR ROBBINS, Tutor.

HAVING uſed Mr. Webſter's Inſtitute in ſchools, and had full opportunity to compare the advantages of it with thoſe of other ſchool-books, which we formerly uſed, we are convinced by experience, that children will learn the language with much greater eaſe, both to themſelves and their inſtructors, than they can in the uſe of any other book we have ever ſeen. We are happy in giving this public teſtimony to the merit of this performance.

JAMES OLMSTED,
ITH. BIGHAM,
EB. WATSON, jun.
EPAPHRAS BIDWELL,
JOHN ELY,
JOHN POOR,
} School-maſters.

PERSPICUITY, correctneſs and preciſion ſhould, as much as poſſible, attend every branch of inſtruction: They are peculiarly neceſſary in its introductory elements.

On peruſing this *firſt part* of the *Grammatical Inſtitute*, it is with pleaſure we find the powers of our alphabet judiciouſly aſcertained; the ſpelling methodized more happily than is uſual in books of this ſort; the rules conciſe, explicit, and exceedingly well adapted to their end.

Any ſpelling book, we are ſenſible, may be uſed to advantage in the hands of a teacher, who is himſelf a good judge of pronunciation; but it is the peculiar excellence of this, that, wherever it is adopted, the teacher, however deficient at preſent in that neceſſary accompliſhment, cannot remain ſo.

It may be obſerved, indeed, that in ſome inſtances, the author, confiding in his own ſenſe of propriety, has ventured to depart from that pronunciation which has been generally received. How far the public will approve of theſe deviations from former practice, we do not undertake to determine. However, they are but few, and in themſelves not very conſiderable. In all events, we can ſafely recommend this little book as a performance of ſpecial merit. SAMUEL MAGAW, *Vice Proveſt of the Univerſity of Penſylvania.*

JOHN ANDREWS, *Principal of the Academy of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in Philadelphia.*

July 20, 1787.

MR. Webſter's ſpelling book, for the uſe of children in the rudiments of the Engliſh language, is, in my opinion, the beſt that has yet been publiſhed.

Young Ladies Academy, the city of Philadelphia, July 21, 1787. ANDREW BROWN.

Alſo Publiſhed---A PRIMER, as an Introduction to the above plan.

Lately Publiſhed---A GRAMMAR of the Engliſh Language. *By the ſame Author.*

A new and correct edition of *Dilworth's* SPELLING BOOK is now offered for ſale at the above ſtore, very cheap.

Childrens Books, School Books, and *Stationary*, wholeſale and retail.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine has eloped from my bed and board, and taken with her conſiderable of my property, and otherwiſe behaved herſelf in a ſcandalous manner by being conſtantly in liquor. This is to forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after the date hereof.

CORNELIUS GRANVILLE.

On Monday, the 5th day of November next, will be SOLD by Public Vendue, at the houſe of Frederick Hoff, in Hereford,

FOUR tracts of Land, belonging to the eſtate of Charles Mayburry, deceaſed, laying in Hereford and Diſtrict townſhips, Berks county, viz. Two tracts in Hereford, one tract of 184 acres of very good cheſnut timber; one other tract of 100 acres, on which is an iron mine of excellent ore, and the whole well timbered with thriving young wood: Two other tracts in Diſtrict, one tract containing 92 and a half acres, whereon is a ſmall dwelling houſe, 30 acres cleared and under good fence, 6 acres of good meadow, and conſiderable more can be made; the other tract contains 206 and a half acres, on which is a dwelling-houſe, barn, &c. 40 acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 acres good meadow, and 20 acres more may be made, which can all be watered. There is on ſaid tract an exceeding good ſeat for a furnace or mill. The above mentioned tracts are all patented, except 20 acres of the laſt tract, which is by warrant, and lie contiguous to each other. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

† PETER ASTON, Acting Executor.

LISTS of taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington, for the year 1787, are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 336, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 26. Theſe taxes are payable into the ſtate treaſury until the 26th of November next, and no longer, as the accounts will be ſent to the reſpective county commiſſioners.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Treaſurer.

Fayette county taxes for the year 1787.

A TRANSCRIPT of the returns and aſſeſſment of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Fayette, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 21th day of September, 1786, is now publiſhed in No. 334 of the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, Sept. 12. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their land in ſaid county, into the State Treaſury, before the 12th day of November next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

Sept. 12, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, State Treaſr.

Berks and Waſhington County Taxes,

for 1787.

RETURNS of the taxes on the lands of non-reſidents in the counties of Berks and Waſhington are publiſhed in the Freeman's Journal, No. 335, printed by Mr. Bailey, September 19th. All perſons indebted are required to pay into the ſtate treaſury before the 19th of November next.

Sept. 19, 1787. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

N. B. There are ſtill arrears due of the taxes for 1785 and 1786, on the lands of Ward and company, in Waſhington county; unleſs theſe are diſcharged very ſhortly the lands will certainly be ſold. 4w

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PHILIP BOEHM,

At his Store in Second-ſtreet, nine doors below Race-ſtreet, has for Sale the following GOODS, at the moſt reaſonable *prices*, for CASH or SHORT CREDIT, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits,
Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Liſbon,
Mountain,
Teneriffe,
Fyal
} WINES,
Gin by the Caſe,
Tea, Coffee, Pepper and Sugar,
Lamp Oil and Mackarel.

N. B. He hopes that his former Cuſtomers will favour him with their continuance. † etf

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ALL thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of David Schaffer, jun. late of the city of Philadelphia, ſugar refiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment without delay.

JOHN FROMBERGER, Executor.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1787.

N. B. The ſale of loaf and other ſugars, as well as molaſſes, is continued at the ſtore of the deceaſed, as heretofore; and there is now a large quantity on hand, which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms.

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